

THE MOHAVE MINER.

JAMES J. HYDE, Editor and Manager.

KINGMAN, MARCH 19, 1887.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prospects seem good for a mining boom in this county during the coming summer.

Gov. Zolick has appointed Alonzo E. Bailey of Gila county, J. S. Mansfield and H. H. Harrison of Pima county, to be Regents of the University.

The *Tombstone Prospector*, an evening daily paper, edited by Messrs. Nash and Tilden, is the latest journalistic venture. We wish it success.

Judging from the amount and character of the mining news published each week in the *MOHAVE COUNTY MINER*, we should say that her resources in that direction were more than booming.—*Apache County Critic*.

It is reported on seeming good authority that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will ere long begin the construction of a line from Tucson to the Needles, running longitudinally through the Territory.

The sentiment prevails at Prescott that the deposed officials of the abolished County Court can collect their full salaries during the entire period for which they were elected.—*Critic*.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the certain and overwhelming defeat of the Arizona Democracy next year is lined on the political canvas in a manner not to be mistaken.—*Tombstone Prospector*.

We have mines and plenty of them in Mohave county, and many of our miners are making money enough by chloriding to develop them. This is more than the miners of any other county in the Territory can do.

There is a federal law which prohibits any territorial legislature from passing any law by which the salary of a governor or of a territory is increased, but the "Zolickites" passed the bill increasing their master's salary by \$600 anyhow.

The bill concerning county governments, which has been passed, provides a salary of \$500 a year for the clerk of the board of supervisors, and it also allows him to hold any other office he may desire, either county or municipal.

People in all the States where Legislatures have just adjourned, are like the guests at a hotel. The landlord ordered the waiter to see if they were done dinner. He reconnoitered and reported: "They is froo eaten de dinner, but dey isn't froo cussin' it yet."—*Alta*.

Nearly all the "Zolickites" in the Legislature have been provided for by the governor except Cornwall. Is it possible that the little man from New Jersey, having done Cornwall all he wished, has shown him over without even an honorary appointment?

Allan Walker, Clerk of the County Court, has as yet received no notification that he has been deposed from office. Every morning he notifies the community from the steps of the court house, that the County Court is in session, and ready for business.—*Prospector*.

Cornwall, the long-legged ignoramus who acted as a sort of figure-head in the chair of president of the Council, received the solid vote of Yuma county for Joint Councilman for the northern district, yet to-day he couldn't get thirty votes. As a legislator he is a brilliant failure.—*Yuma Sentinel*.

Among other things the Legislature has abolished the office of Coroner, and the duties of that official are to be performed by the nearest Justice of the Peace. The Public Administrator acts only in matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons, and has nothing whatever to do with the duties of Coroner.

For about twenty-five years the various Governors and District Judges of Arizona have managed to worry along on the stipends assigned them by the government, but it remained for a Territorial administration of "economy and reform" to discover that the Federal officials were overworked and underpaid.—*Tombstone Prospector*.

As was predicted, the governor helped the lottery bill pass for the purpose of raising a high-sounding essay, which he had prepared for a long time. He took high moral ground, which, from the source it came, falls flat. He mistook some of the provisions of the act and gave himself away generally, showing that he had the so-called veto in course of construction for considerable time for the purpose of making some cheap spread-eagle glory.—*Prescott Journal*.

Speaking of the Governor and his party in the Legislature, the *Tombstone Prospector* says: Their whole time seems to have been given up to efforts to make fat offices for the leaders of the dominant party. Even the Governor, the New Jersey apostle of economy and reform, was not averse to taking his share of the swag, and it is currently reported, lobbied like a major in the interest of his six hundred dollars raise of salary. Nor were the District Judges any more modest, but dragged the judicial ermine through the political pool, because forsooth it netted them an increased stipend of \$1,200 per year. The jobbery and corruption of the present session has never been surpassed nor seldom equaled, and if the nefarious schemes concocted by Zolick, Farish et al, and now pending in the legislature should become laws, it will have a stigma on the party enacting them, and the legislators voting for them, that will take years to remove.

Between thirty and forty thousand dollars per month is taken from the mines of this county by chloriders alone.

A. Cornwall, joint councilman from the northern district, has earned for himself the gratitude of the people of Prescott and of Yavapai county by his able and consistent work in their behalf in the territorial council.

The above is an extract from one of the Prescott papers. We have no doubt that Mr. Cornwall worked hard for Prescott people. Governor Zolick included, and that he worked equally as hard against the interests of Mohave. However, he did not get elected by the vote of Mohave county's citizens and probably feels justified in revenging himself on them. We doubt if Cornwall could get fifty votes in the county to-day for any office whatever. The people here have no use for him.

Committee C. R. Drake and E. L. Burdick, in their minority report of the investigation of the ex-directors of the insane asylum, reported: First, we are unwilling to report on the building, from the fact that none of the committee visited the premises for the purpose of inspecting the building, and we are unwilling to take the report of the expert employed for that purpose. Second, the only witnesses who have been examined before the committee were Messrs. Hatch, Stewart, Lincoln, Alexander and Governor Zolick. In the examinations of these witnesses the questions were prepared outside of the committee room and brought in by one of the committee, said questions were always carefully prepared and written. Who prepared them we do not know, but on different occasions the said questions were in the hand writing of (we believe) Thos. E. Farish.

A few hours before the Legislature adjourned, C. Meyer Zolick, ringmaster of the Prescott circus, appointed J. H. Marion, and Hugo Richards, territorial treasurer and auditor respectively, which appointments were confirmed by the council. These parties, together with Col. (?) Cameron H. King, who was made Commissioner of Immigration, were appointed simply as a "blind," and the two former have already proved it by handing in their resignations to their lord and master, who has appointed C. B. Foster as treasurer and H. T. Anderson as auditor, in their places, both of whom are members of the Legislature. We have nothing to say for or against these appointments, as both men have earned them by faithfully serving their master, Zolick, but we do protest against members of the legislature accepting any other office whatever, during the term for which they are elected. Mr. King has not yet resigned his office as Commissioner of Immigration and consequently the governor has not been able to appoint Tom Farish in his place. It is even intimated that Mr. King likes the office and its little salary of \$2,800 per year so well that he has concluded to let Mr. Farish wait until his term has expired. Mr. King belongs to a profession, the members of which are not in the habit of allowing themselves to be used as Marion and Richards have been, and it is just possible that in this instance the little New Jersey ward politician has been fooled by a smarter man than himself.

THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

Said to be the Most Corrupt Body Ever Known There.

TUCSON, March 12.—A special from Prescott says: The Fourteenth Arizona Legislature has adjourned after a sixty day session. All the work during the last twenty days was jobbing and trading, the most barefaced corruption makes the present worse than the notorious Thirteenth Legislature. Both branches are two-thirds Democratic, and were elected on the proposition to reduce railroad fares and freights. Governor Zolick never referred to the subject in his message. Bills were introduced in both houses to reduce passenger fares from 10 to 5 cents and freights from 15 to 5 cents per ton per mile, but they were defeated by a bare majority. The Governor used all his personal and official influence for the railroad and his friends in both houses voted against the bill. Lobbyists with corruption funds were present during the entire session. All save two gubernatorial appointments were traded off to defeat the bills. Several members of the Legislature were given Territorial offices by the Governor, something never done before in the Territory. Much fear is expressed everywhere that the railroad will still charge 10 cents per mile fare and 15 cents per ton per mile freight, while in New Mexico and Texas only 3 cents is charged.

The County Court law was repealed, which saves each county \$20,000 per year. The duties of the same devolve on the District Courts, over which Federal Judges preside. The Governor recommended the repeal of the courts and the increase of the Federal Judges' salary for the extra service, the Appropriation bill passed giving the Judges \$1,200 instead of the \$600 they had been receiving for ten years for traveling expenses and for holding Territorial courts. The Governor, however, vetoed the bill, thus cutting the salaries down, notwithstanding his recommendation to increase them. The Federal Judges now have double the work to do on less salary.

The Governor also vetoed a big lottery scheme bill, writing a long moral lecture on it, notwithstanding the bill was carried through by his friends.

A code commission of three was appointed eight weeks ago and rushed through a partly finished code repealing many very necessary laws and not providing any other in lieu thereof. Nearly all the laws in the code take effect immediately. The Judges and lawyers in the Territory do not know what laws are enacted or repealed. It will be two months before the laws can be published and distributed, which makes a fearful jumble in all the courts of the Territory.

It is generally conceded that the Administration party has received a severe blow in the Territory which will be hard to recover from. It is admitted that the Southern Pacific Railroad has control of the Governor and all his appointees in Arizona.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Capt. Hardy Tells What He Knows About the Eastern Boundary of the County.

STOCKTON HILL, March 15th, 1887. Editor MOHAVE COUNTY MINER.—From Hon. E. L. Burdick I learn that the legislature fixed a point 7 1/2 miles east of Peach Springs for the county line as between Mohave and Yavapai. About four years since an agreement was had between the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties that the east line of Grant & McDonald's contract should be the line, which point was about ten miles east of Peach Springs. Over a year later a party of Government surveyors, acting, I think, as geographical explorers, fixed the line at a point about 11 1/2 miles east of Peach Springs. Near Fort Rock ranch, on the Prescott and Mohave roads, Lieutenant King, and later, Wheeler, of the U. S. Geographical Survey, fixed the line between the two counties about 3 1/2 miles east of Fort Rock ranch. For nearly 20 years the Fort Rock ranch was assessed in Mohave county, and nobly kicked, but for two years past this property has been assessed in Yavapai county, merely because taxes were a little less in that county, and Yavapai could bulldoze Mohave, or that the officials of this county did not have backbone enough to stand up for her rights. Four years ago the Supervisors of Yavapai refused to pay half of \$500 to have the county line fixed on the A. & P. R. R.; now it seems that each county must pay \$500 to survey a line north and south of the railroad. I learn that a Mr. Foster, who has had something to do with surveying in the vicinity, figured in this job. Mr. Foster ought to know about where the county line was under the old law, and he evidently got in a little sharp engineering or took advantage of the ignorance of the Mohave delegation, for I am quite sure that Yavapai has got away with a strip of Territory about four miles wide running the length of the two counties, and with it about \$70,000 worth of taxable property, besides giving no real chance to officially prove or establish the line as fixed by the first legislature of Arizona. If my ideas are correct as above stated, it is pretty rough for Mohave county, for in years past her representatives have been used as a stick or cat's paw to rake from the burning brands of Tucson and Phoenix the chestnut capital and hold it at Prescott without a favor or even a thank you. Now to be robbed into the bargain is really a rough deal. However, a survey will settle the matter; but will the survey be made? If made I predict that Fort Rock and the Willows will go into Yavapai county. W. H. HARDY.

Letter From Stockton Hill.

STOCKTON HILL, March 17th, 1887. Editor MOHAVE COUNTY MINER.—Lo, the poor Indian, he has trouble! It is a well established fact, and known to nearly every citizen of Mohave county, that a fraud has been perpetrated on the Wallapai Indians. A reservation was laid out on paper for them that is entirely worthless except it may contain a little mineral. The reservation is without inhabitants unless it is one stockman, and in this there is a question for the boundary lines have never been run. But very few Indians live on the reservation, or ever have; how can they? For several years past the tribe of Wallapais have been issued rations by a government official, but strange as it may seem they have always been called together at the town of Hackberry, but were half rations during the winter months only. Hackberry is a mining town located on the line of the A. & P. R. R. about 25 miles distant from the pretended line of the pretended reservation. Can anyone explain why this is done? Some pretend to assert that the government officials hang together and play into each other's hands, that at Hackberry there are several places where whisky can be purchased and that the Indians somehow manage to trade a part of their rations for the apert and then arrest fellows and the U. S. Marshall has business. There is plenty of proof that the Indians get whisky soon after the issuance of rations, and get drunk. Yesterday the head chief, Surrun, passed this place and said that he was skinning out for the mountain. We asked why, and he said that the Indians were all dying off with the measles. This seems to be a custom among the Indians that when a contagious disease breaks out among them they divide up in small bands of a family in a band and keep apart until the disease has exhausted itself. The chief told me that many Indians, especially children, had already died. This explains the pillars of black smoke that have been seen in different parts of the mountain ranges; they were cremating their dead. The chief charges that the flour issued to the Indians is bad and it makes them sick, but I think he is off in this. The Indians have to travel from twenty to one hundred miles to get these scanty or half rations, and as they never provide for the future they get hungry, and when they get rations gorge themselves, and as the food issued to them is more nutritious than they are used to it naturally makes them sick and frequently kills them. It serves them as it does a grass-fed horse to be fed an overload of grain. Again, the chief charges that measles had been imported and scattered among the Indians for the purpose of killing them off. Be that as it may, the Indians were called together about ten days since for rations, and there being a few cases of measles among them, nearly the whole tribe were exposed and there is but little doubt but that at least one half of the tribe will die within the next month. The balance of flour and beef in the agent's hands will be left, as the Indians will not call for it for several months to come. W. H. HARDY.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, March 7th, 1887. The marble halls of the Capitol are deserted. The 49th Congress has passed into history. Whatever may be said of the quality of its work, it is a fact that no previous Congress has equaled it in the amount of work accomplished. It has presented more measures, passed more bills, and had more bills vetoed than any other Congress in the history of the country. Among the important bills passed by the present Congress are the Interstate Commerce bill, the Electoral Count bill, the Presidential Succession bill, Mexican Pension, granting land in severalty to Indians, Canadian Fishery Retaliation bill, a bill repealing the Tonnage of Office Act and one for the increase of the Navy.

Congress failed to revise the tariff and to reduce the War Taxes, which are pouring \$100,000,000 annually into the Treasury in excess of the legitimate needs of the government. It is this great surplus fund that has invited the rapacious raids upon the Treasury that have been made during the past four years, and the past Congress was elected to prevent this surplus accumulation by reducing taxes. To continue this onerous and useless taxation is a neglect of duty so great as to almost efface the good which the past Congress has done.

The radical cure for such a state of affairs as was seen during the closing hours of Congress cannot be found by simply putting a different Representative at the head of the Committee on Appropriations. Neither could it be cured by distributing all the Appropriations among separate committees. The real trouble about our system of legislation is that there is no head upon whom the responsibility of failure can be visited upon. When Congress does not do its duty, or performs its functions badly it is only the country that suffers. When good legislation is enacted the country is benefited, but the party and men, whose efficient work has passed the bill, are not rewarded. What we need is a Cabinet responsible for legislation. A constitutional amendment requiring members of the President's Cabinet to be members of one or the other House of Congress, would do more than any other measure to bring order out of our legislative chaos. This is the great reform which would bring the Executive and Legislative branches of our government into harmony, and facilitate the work of both.

There is no new Cabinet Minister this year. The bill to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor failed to become a law, but such a guardian of the interests mentioned is demanded, and the measure will no doubt be matured next winter. It would seem, however, that such a department should be called the Department of Industry, as that name would be inclusive and comprehensive, capable of sheltering all interests that yet need a representative in the President's official family.

The Capitol presented a deserted appearance yesterday as compared with the lively scenes of the last few days. A few members sat at their desks writing or collating papers for preservation. The floors were littered with torn paper and all the debris that had accumulated during the last protracted session. Already employees have begun to remove the worn carpets and prepare the halls for renovation next year.

In the committee rooms members, who have lingered in the city, ransacked drawers and put their effects in order. A lively interest was exhibited by those remaining members in the condition of legislation, and many of them dropped into the Clerk's office to inquire with anxiety whether the President had signed bills for which they felt a concern. Notwithstanding the unexpected strain put upon the enrolling clerks by the hasty legislation of the closing hours of Congress, no material errors have been detected in the work. Some idea of the manner in which the 49th Congress wound up its work may be found in the declaration of a member of long experience, that the fact was that one quarter of the legislation of the session had been enacted in the last few legislative days.

Prescott Sampling Works.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Foster S. Dennis, we are enabled to give our readers a description of the new Sampling Works now being erected by him at Prescott. The new works will be known as the Prescott branch of the Arizona Sampling Works, and will be in charge of Frank Cockburn, who is well known to most of the miners of Arizona and New Mexico. The latter gentleman is now in Prescott superintending the erection of the works. The main building will be forty feet square, with an addition 2x30 feet, and will be constructed of lumber. The machinery consists of a Blake-Dodge crusher, a duplicate of the new one lately put in operation at the works here, with a capacity of 100 tons a day; a 25-horse power Westinghouse engine and a 30-horse power boiler. This, with two sets of Cornish rolls, sample grinders, etc., will make these works the most complete of any in Arizona or New Mexico. In addition to the above there will be a complete assay office, furnaces, etc., besides a handsome office for the manager.

The miners of Yavapai are fortunate in securing such excellent facilities for sampling their ores at home, and it will be an experience, both novel and gratifying, to them to be able to deliver their ore at the works in the morning and get a check for its value in the afternoon. Messrs. Dennis and Cockburn have the entire confidence of this community, and they have gained it by square dealing with our miners. That they will soon stand equally as high with the citizens of Yavapai county is beyond question.

A comet of unusual size and brilliancy is now journeying eastward through space with the velocity of a rifle ball. It will be visible in this latitude early in May, when it will be distant but 12,000,000 miles, which is nearer than any of the celestial tramps of any importance have ventured toward the earth during the present century.

What Baking Powder Shall We Use?

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grades of baking powders contain either alum, lime or phosphoric acid. As both as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Prof. Chandler, Habischaw and others, nearly twelve per cent of lime, while others are made from alum, with no cream of tartar. This, we presume, accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, physiologists assure us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat nor dissolved in mixing or baking. They go with the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia, or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound and lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the *New York Times* in an interesting description for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it, and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McMurrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the house-keeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from any deleterious substance."

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